

Daily Empire.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1865.

Current News Items.

It is said by a Washington dispatch to the New York Herald that the trial of Mr. Davis has been decided upon, and arrangements for it nearly completed. The Attorney-General and the friends of Mr. Davis have retained counsel for him.

General Palmer, of Kentucky, has been presented by the Grand Jury of Mason county, Ky., in which is located the city of Mayville. The presentment entire [two publish elsewhere].

The State agent of Georgia has negotiated a loan of \$200,000 upon the credit of the Provisional Government for that State. It is at the rate of seven per cent.

It is said the Indianapolis Sentinel will be under the editorial charge of Judge Perkins and the Rev. David C. Stevenson, and will continue Democratic.

The Masons of South Carolina have sent a deputation to the North. It consists of W. Gilmore Simms, the distinguished novelist, and Robert Brown.

A large quantity of alcohol has been seized in New York by the Government. Its owners had attempted to defraud the Revenue Department.

The Legislature of the Chickasaw Indian Nation has ratified the treaty made at Fort Smith. It abolishes, among other things, slavery in the Indian Territory.

The Secretary of the Navy has directed that all the available steam vessels of war shall be immediately got to sea. What does this mean?

The South Carolina Legislature has fixed the election of Congressmen in that State on the 15th of November.

Farwell, the murderer of Harriet Wilkes, in Washington, has committed suicide.

George Wagner, convicted of the murder of his wife in New York, has been sentenced to be hung.

The Georgia Convention has repealed the ordinance of secession.

The receipts of internal revenue yesterday were over \$1,000,000.

Ex Governor Neil S. Brown, of Tennessee, has been pardoned by the President.

Gold has been discovered upon the Panama Railroad, upon the Isthmus of Panama.

The Foran Congress is now in session at the Astor House in New York.

AN IMPORTANT DUTY.

Under this heading, the Columbus Statesman makes the following timely and excellent suggestions. They should be heeded by every democrat: "Let every democrat support his local paper. It is his duty to give it all the advertising and printing, as well as subscribers, he can. Every thing should be done to encourage and strengthen it; as the democratic press has much to contend against—money and power, the flesh and the Devil! We invoke every man who loves Democracy and the principles of the Democratic party, to rally now to the support of his political organ. There should be no delay about this thing. Let it be done at once."

SLAVERY IN KENTUCKY.

It is a remarkable fact, that, among all the social and political vicissitudes of the last four years, negro slavery has not been abolished in Kentucky by any act, State or Federal. It was excepted from President Lincoln's celebrated Emancipation Proclamation in 1863. Under these circumstances the Kentuckians can't exactly see how General Palmer can abolish it on his own account and authority. They have an idea that it is a State institution, over which the State authorities have entire jurisdiction.

THE RIGHT SPIRIT.

President Johnson, in his letter to Governor Sharkey, of Mississippi, lays down the true doctrine in regard to the means of restoring the Union when he declares that the South "must be trusted." "The people must be trusted with the government," he says, "and if trusted, my opinion is that they will act in good faith and restore their former constitutional relations with all the States composing the Union." How much wiser—how much more noble is this view, than the miserable spirit of narrow hatred and old-time prejudice entertained by the Sumner and Wilson party. It is fortunate for the country that the chief magistrate is a man capable of uttering such sentiments!

NOR ELIGIBLE.—We referred a few days since to the fact that Governor Anderson had appointed Senator W. H. West to the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of C. N. Olds, of this city, as Attorney General. It seems that the Governor has since discovered that Mr. West is debarred from accepting the appointment on account of a clause in the State Constitution, he having been a member of the State Legislature when a law was passed, increasing the salaries of State officers. It is said that attempts are being made to induce Mr. Olds to withdraw his resignation, although the Governor accepted it, and continue in office the remainder of the term for which he was appointed.—Ohio Statesman.

Congratulatory Letters—Judge Thurman

We are receiving congratulatory letters from prominent members of the Democratic party in all parts of the country, upon the glorious fight by the Democracy of Ohio during the late campaign, and upon the gratifying gains we have made over the vote of last year, as well as over that of two years ago. We highly appreciate the kind and complimentary allusions to ourselves, that we find in these letters, and shall ever labor to be deserving of the commendations we are receiving from all sections of the Union. We have done what we could, to promote the cause of Democracy; and we will always be found laboring to the same great end.

In this connection, we desire to recognize the distinguished services of an eminent and gifted son of Ohio in behalf of the Democracy, who has ever been content to labor for our cause, whether success seemed immediate or remote, and to whom our party owes as much as to any man, living or dead, for the splendid results it has again and again achieved. A statesman and a jurist, whose talents and accomplishments have given him a National reputation; a writer, whose contributions have enriched the literature of our language; a speaker, whose addresses and orations are forcible, elegant and classic—of such a public man, the Democratic party may well be proud, and such a public man is Hon. Allen G. Thurman.—Columbus Statesman.

The Statesman labored faithfully for the cause, and well deserves the commendations, while the tribute it pays to Judge Thurman is eminently just. The Democracy of Ohio will never forget his zealous, powerful, fearless, and, at times, almost sublimely eloquent support of the great cause of civil liberty and free speech in 1863, along with Pugh, Pendleton, Allen, Medary, Cox, Morgan, White, Bartley and others of the gallant Spartan Band of that memorable year. Nor would we forget the devoted and laborious services of John G. Thompson, who then, and for the two campaigns since, though not a public speaker, yet in his capacity of Chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee, has distinguished himself by his energy and efficiency.

With such men, and such a Daily and Weekly Democratic Press as we have in Ohio, the speedy and permanent triumph of Democracy in the State is inevitable.

DARKE.

The official home vote of Darke county has been published, and shows the following result:

Cox, for Governor, has a majority of three. The rest of the State ticket ranges from fifteen to eighteen republican majority. Cummins, the republican candidate for State Senator, has a majority of fourteen. Myers, the republican candidate for Representative, has a majority of one hundred and seventy-one, and Wright, for Auditor, one hundred and fifty-nine.

It was Wright's opponent, Doty, who was said to have been assassinated, and Myers' opponent, Baker, who was said to have withdrawn, in the forged circulars put out from the Greenville Journal office by the Republicans, doubtless at the suggestion of Hon. (?) William Allen.

The confusion caused among democrats in distant precincts of the county, by the appearance of these forged papers, and the consequent refusal of many of them to vote at all, fully accounts for the republican majority.

None but the thief, stowing away his plunder, can imagine the feelings of men assembling office obtained by such means.

The Next Congress.

An announcement was made by telegraph, a few days since, that the Clerk of the House of Representatives would not place the names of any members elected from the Southern States upon the rolls, thus preventing them from a participation in the organization of the House. The Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati Enquirer says that these statements are totally unauthorized and were manufactured by those who know only that Mr. McPherson has long been a fast friend of Thaddeus Stevens. The law of the last session of Congress is mandatory upon the Clerk, and he will hardly dare to disobey it, particularly as his disobedience will have no support from the Administration. If the roll of Representatives is not properly made up, means will be found to have it corrected. There will be found in the new House an anti-Administration majority.

IMPORTANT DECISION.

The Court of Appeals of New York have decided the case brought by the Assessors of Utica, claiming the right to tax the shares of the National Banks. Chief Justice Denio gave the decision of the court, all of the judges assenting. The decision is that the States have a right to tax the shares of the National Banks, and the Assessors are sustained in putting them in the taxable list. This important decision interests other States as well as New York.

Rumored Cabinet Changes.

We have good reasons for believing that President Johnson seriously contemplates making important changes in his Cabinet, although we are less sanguine in our anticipations in that regard than some of our contemporaries and correspondents. We have the satisfaction of believing that while no change can possibly be for the worse, some good may result from the removal of those whose consciences have become enured by long contact with unreasoning and intolerant fanaticism.

But we do not indulge the hope that Mr. Johnson will find it expedient for the present to select for his confidential councilors men of decided Democratic proclivities. He may, and probably will, call around him men of eminent statesmanship and conservative views. Nor can there be any doubt that in making such changes as are imperatively demanded by public sentiment, he will seek to render his Cabinet a unit, by selecting those who coincide with him in opinion as to State Rights and the true policy of reconstruction. To what extent he is yet under the influence of the radicals, if under their influence at all, is not at present known. But giving him full credit for common sense and sagacity, it is not for a moment to be supposed that he will tie himself to the loathsome body of a living death; and hence the conclusion, that should any changes take place, they will be to the disadvantage of the radicals, and to the advantage of the country.—Cleveland Plaindealer.

The Price of Living.

It is our opinion that never in the history of this country was it as difficult for the masses of the people to make both ends meet, on the great question of living, as at present. It is true that the wages of labor and salaries have, to some extent, advanced, but bear no proportion to the stupendous increase in the price of all kinds of necessities—of rent, of food, of fuel, of provisions, of groceries, and dry goods. It is only by dint of the closest economy, and by the denial of articles that were formerly considered essential, and the deprivation of which is felt as a great hardship, that the wolf of penury can be kept from the doors of the masses. Meat, tea and coffee have now taken the place as luxuries to millions who formerly regarded them as part necessities. Money goes but little way in the market-house and in the dry-goods store. As to rents in all the large cities and towns of the country, they are simply monstrous. Where to find shelter and raiment for our overcrowded population has become a fearful question. While it is daily becoming more difficult for the masses to find the means of existence, the wealthy never find it so easy to be extravagant as now. Our fluctuating paper currency gives them the opportunity to embark in speculations and to adventures almost certain to be lucky, by which they accumulate their thousands and millions of dollars. Their property, invested in bonds, is exempt from taxation, and the whole burden of supporting the State and local governments, is lightened from their shoulders and transferred to those of the laboring poor. Daily is the chasm between wealth and poverty becoming more and more marked. The tendency of the times, and the policy of those in power, is to make the rich richer, and the poor poorer.

The contrast between the wealthy and shoddy aristocracy and those in indigent circumstances, clearly rivals, if it does not excel, that to be seen in the oldest and proudest of the European capitals. To the few, the war has really been a harvest of gold, while to the many it has brought tears of mocking penury and misery. Wendell Phillips long ago declared that the laboring man would hereafter have to work two hours more each day, in consequence of the changes of the war, and even with that extra, he has to content himself with a far inferior living. He told us, too, that we shall never again see the old former republic in which we were born. These sayings are pregnant with truth, and they show that those who produced the present state of things were aware in advance of what would be the result of their exertions.

One great cause of the frightful expense of living and its attendant evils, is the enormous taxation to which the people are subjected, and which now exceeds probably any thing ever known in modern times. The taxes are upon every thing tangible or intangible, in embryo, or in being. They are direct and indirect. It is safe to say that the taxes increase the cost of living at least one-quarter. Of the three dollars which the mechanic receives for his day's wages, about seventy-five cents goes in some form to the tax-gatherer. Is it any wonder that when such immense sums as four or five hundred millions a year are wrested from the people, that it is hard to make the credit balance the debtor's side of the account.

While the times are thus oppressive to the poor—to those with fixed salaries and limited means—we hear from successful Shoddy that they were never so good before. He can afford to buy jewels and laces of the most expensive character, while the laborer is pinched to find the means for his rent, his fuel, his meat and his bread.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

A Remarkable Admission.

Horace Greeley, in a controversy carried on between him and Henry J. Raymond, concerning the attempted peace negotiations of the former, expresses the following opinion in relation to the proposed mission of Alexander H. Stephens, the then Vice President, to Washington in the summer of 1863:

"Had this wise and brave course (Mr. Lincoln's subsequent attempt to negotiate a peace) been taken when Alex. H. Stephens first publicly solicited permission to visit Washington, I believe it would have saved a quarter of a million precious lives, an awful amount of devastation and misery, and left our national debt a full billion less than it is to-day."

This is a remarkable admission to say the least. Does it not prove all that the Democracy have over and over about the needless prolongation of the war?

The rumored outbreak of cholera in Paris is confirmed. At one hospital, the Lariboisiere near the Northern end of the Paris Railway, there are some twenty or thirty patients. The deaths continue to increase. Thirteen persons died on Tuesday in the small close streets at the back of the Faubourg Montparnasse, and in the Lariboisiere Hospital the number of cholera patients continues to increase. The news from the South of France is, however, decidedly better, the death returns having diminished materially at Toulon, Marseilles and La Seyne.

Profits in the Express Business.

A letter from New York, dated Oct. 3, says: The profitability of the express business has been newly illustrated this week by the declaration of an extra dividend, over which the lucky shareholders of the American Express Company's stock are rejoicing considerably. This company paid in 1864 dividends on a capital of \$2,000,000, amounting to 38 per cent, in cash and 60 per cent, in paid-up stock. On its capital, thus increased to \$2,000,000, it has already declared in 1865, cash dividends of 56 per cent, and 26 per cent, in stock, with every reasonable prospect of an additional 25 per cent within the coming four months.

CONTRACTION OF THE CURRENCY.—The N. Y. Express, on the subject of contraction of the currency, remarks that France and England both have set examples on the resumption of specie payment. The genius of Napoleon annihilated Mandates and Assignats extinguished them in a single day, and drove the Bank of France, instantaneously, to specie payments. The convulsion was terrible, but after it was over France was the happiest country in Europe. England dallied and dillydallied, for years and years, and kept convulsing all the while, like a rat in an exhausting receiver, when finally the Bank of England resumed specie payments. Whether the French or English mode of resumption was the best is yet a question among thinkers on currency and on political economy.

An amusing little episode recently occurred in a railroad car in England. Shortly after the train had left the depot, an old lady jumped up and addressed a gentleman seated behind her, with "How dare you? What are you at?" The astonished gentleman replied that he had done nothing. The lady again seated herself, but in a few moments arose, full of rage and terror, and declared her neighbor was a "villain," and on arriving at the next station was about to have him arrested, when, luckily, the cause of her agitation was discovered, in the shape of a goose, which, placed in a basket under the seat occupied by the lady, had, during the voyage, amused itself by pecking at her "understandings." The discovery of the criminal created great laughter among the passengers.

Jim Lane, of Kansas, a Senator, made a speech before a political league in Washington Saturday night, in which he declared himself in favor of keeping the Southern States out of the Union until by immigration they have become thoroughly abolitionized and the people learn to talk through their noses.

The New York Herald asks if Miss Anna Dickinson is not as well qualified for "manhood suffrage" as Uncle Tom. Yes, but Anna may find her match yet and then she will soon lose all interest in suffrage and such matters.—Springfield Republican.

General Buell received a complimentary dinner in Lexington, Kentucky, and made a speech in which he said he hoped the States would be restored to their former position of equality and power in the Government.

The Missouri Democrat says that Gen. Sherman recently appeared at a Fenian ball in St. Louis, wearing the badge of the order on his breast, and was accompanied by A. F. Blair, who made a speech.

Elder Cartwright—Rev. Peter Cartwright has recently been reappointed presiding (M. E.) elder of the Pleasant Plains District, Illinois Conference. He is in his eighty first year. He has been a presiding elder for forty six years, and a minister over sixty years. The elder was the Democratic candidate for Congress when Mr. Lincoln was elected, in 1846.

A Republican editor has the bump of credulity a good deal bigger than his head—he thinks that "in five years the United States will be able to pay off its whole debt in gold." If the United States has that amount of gold on hand, it leaves the rest of the world rather destitute, as the estimated amount of all the gold in existence is but about four thousand million.

A SAILOR'S PRAYER.—A rough old captain, when terrified passengers persuaded him to petition heaven for a cessation of the tempest, preferred the following brief request: "O, Lord, I haven't been in the habit of calling upon thee often; and if you'll shift the wind from southwest to a little more south, I won't trouble you again."

PROGRESS.—There are now no less than one hundred new brick storehouses in process of erection in this city. The number of wooden houses going up will probably exceed that figure. This is most gratifying intelligence to those who are directly and indirectly interested in the growth of this "City of the Broken Gate" as "Bricks" would call it.—Atlanta News Era.

TELEGRAPH CHARGES.—Is it not about time that something was done to popularize the telegraph? The prices charged for the use of it, are perfectly outrageous. On the continent of Europe one can send a message across the whole breadth of France for a single franc, (twenty cents,) while the shortest dispatch from New York to Albany costs fifty cents. There is no reason for this. It is the most profitable business in the country. All the lines are making enormous dividends upon a capital of three, five and ten times the cost of the lines. There is no reason why the public should pay such outrageous prices for the service. The cost of working a telegraph is very small, compared with a railroad or anything else, yet the charges in proportion are much higher. This matter is beginning to command a good deal of public attention, and will command more unless a remedy be speedily applied.—N. Y. Times.

New Advertisements.

MIAMI HOUSE,
MIAMISBURG, OHIO.

JACOB BORTHER, Proprietor.
SUCCESSOR TO H. D. BLACK.

THE present proprietor has fitted up this well known and popular hotel in the best style, and is now prepared to accommodate all who may give him a call.

A large stable and yard are attached to the Hotel. The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited.

Amusements.

CLEGG'S HALL.
SATURDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 28.

GRAND COMPETITION IN ELOCUTION!

R. C. DAVENPORT and G. A. BEATTIE will give a joint Entertainment, in which they will compete for the palm.

Admission - - 50 Cts.

Seats can be secured at Fox & Kenney's Music Store, 310 Third Street, without additional charge.

Doors open at 7 o'clock. Exercises commence at 8 o'clock.

LADIES FAIR!!

TO BE HELD AT

BECKEL HALL,

IN DAYTON,

COMMENCING

Monday, October 23, 1865,

and continuing ten days, for the benefit of building a new Catholic school house for the Emanuel Church.

Oct 20 11

FEVER AND AGUE AND CHILLS.

THE BEST REMEDY

TO CURE

IS

DAVIS' PAIN KILLER.

DIRECTIONS FOR ITS USE: Take three teaspoonful of the Pain Killer in about half a pint of hot water well sweetened with molasses, as the attack is coming on, taking freely the chloride of lime and lime with the medicine, at the same time. Repeat the dose in twenty minutes if the first does not stop the chill. Should it produce vomiting (and it probably will if the stomach is very full), take a little Pain Killer in cold water sweetened with sugar, after each vomit. Persistence in the above treatment has cured many severe and obstinate cases of this disease.

SOLD BY ALL MEDICINE DEALERS.

WALKER & TURNER,

DEALERS IN CLOTHING

AND

BOOTS & SHOES.

No. 301 Third Street, Dayton, Ohio.

WILLIAM WALKER, having associated with himself in business, Mr. Perry Turner, the new firm are now prepared to accommodate their customers with every article of apparel in wearing apparel of the latest style and best quality. Those who want coats, pants, vests, shirts, hosiery, handkerchiefs, gloves, boots, shoes, slippers, &c., will do well to give them a call.

Also on hand a complete assortment of

BOYS' CLOTHING.

Remember the old stand, No. 301 Third Street.

WALKER & TURNER.

Oct 20 11

FEVER AND AGUE.

The remedy to cure and prevent this disease is

DR. B. O. RICHARDSON'S

SHERRY WINE BITTERS,

The celebrated New England remedy for Jaundice, Fever and Ague, General Debility, and all diseases arising from disordered stomach, Liver and Bowels.

They are used and recommended by leading physicians of the country, and all who try them pronounce them invaluable.

Price, \$1 per bottle.

J. N. HARRIS & CO., Cincinnati, Ohio, proprietors for the Western States.

SOLD BY ALL MEDICINE DEALERS.

Oct 20 11

Union Insurance Company,

OF

DAYTON, OHIO.

CAPITAL STOCK, \$100,000

OFFICE 315 THIRD STREET.

Over Frugh & Rike's Dry Goods Store, opposite the Methodist Church.

Directors:

Joseph Clegg, Warren Munger, Jr.,

James Turner, William Dixon,

Samuel Keely, John D. Lytle,

Benjamin Kibbe, E. D. Payne,

Fire and Marine Risks Taken at Current Rates.

JOSEPH CLEGG, President.

George M. Young, Secretary.

Oct 20 11

ALLEN'S

LUNG BALSAM.

THE GREAT REMEDY FOR THE CURE OF

CONSUMPTION,

AND ALL DISEASES OF THE LUNGS.

THE RESULT OF ITS USE IS A proof of its great value. The extraordinary healing properties of this remedy, as experienced by all those who have used it. Their testimony will be found in a pamphlet, which can be had of the agents where the medicine is used.

C. G. BARNES & CO., however distressing, as broken up in an incredible short time, by causing a specific influence on the Lungs, so that the matter and phlegm are easily expectorated.

ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM contains no opium in any form. It is perfectly harmless for the most delicate child.

CONSUMPTIVES would do well to read his Treatise upon Consumed Lungs.

It is a good remedy. Try it. For sale by the Proprietors, J. N. HARRIS & CO., Cincinnati, O.

Price \$1 per bottle. Sold by Medicine Dealers throughout the city and country.

Oct 20 11

ROAD NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the time for receiving proposals for the construction of the Harris and Warner Creek Turnpike Road has been extended to Friday, Nov. 10th, 1865, at 8 o'clock, P. M. Bids will be received, sealed, at the store of Mr. Charles A. Allen, at Harbansville, Montgomery County, Ohio, at which place a profile of the road may be seen and all necessary instructions and information can be obtained. Proposals will be put in on or before the 10th inst. By order of the Directors.

WILLIAM HARRIS, President.

Oct 20 11

Medical.

Dr. JOHN BULL'S

Compound Cedron Bitters

Latest and Most Important Discovery

OF THE

NINETEENTH CENTURY!!!

NO man's name is more intimately connected with the history of MEDICINE of the United States, or more favorably known as a pioneer in Medical Discovery, than that of

JOHN BULL, OF LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY.

It is a valuable preparation of SASSAPARILLA has long stood at the head of the various compounds of that valuable drug.

His Compound of Wild Cherry has become a household word throughout the West and South. His Worm Lozenges, in less than a year after their introduction attained a reputation as wide spread as the continent of NORTH AMERICA.

But the crowning glory of his life remains to be attained in his discovery, or rather combination, for he does not claim to have been the discoverer of Cedron, which is the basis of the Bitters now offered to the public. That honor belongs to the native inhabitants of Central America to whom its virtues have been known for more than two hundred years. Armed with it the Indian bids defiance to the most deadly malaria, and handles, without fear, the most venomous serpents. It is a belief with them, that while there is breath in the body, the Cedron is potent to cure, no matter what the disease may be. While Dr. Bull is prepared to endorse this extravagant pretension, he is nevertheless satisfied from a thorough examination of the evidence relating to its virtues, that it is a remedy and preventative for all diseases arising from exposure, either to change of weather or climate, or to miasmatic influences, it stands without a rival.

WITHOUT A RIVAL!

And justly deserves the reputation it has so long enjoyed in Central America and the West Indies.

IN DYSPEPSIA

And its attendant train of symptoms, it acts more like a CHARM than a medicine. There is nothing in the whole range of Materia Medica that can for a moment bear a comparison with it in this disease.

A full account of this wonderful plant may be found in the eleventh edition of the United States Dispensatory, pages 1267 and 1268.

A series of experiments in which Dr. Bull has been years engaged, has just been brought to a successful termination, and he is now enabled to offer to the public a combination of CEDRON with other approved tonics, the whole preserved in the best quality of copper distilled Bourbon Whisky, which he is confident has no equal in the world.

He might furnish a volume of certificates, but the public have long time learned to estimate such things by their true value. The safest plan is, for every one to test for himself the virtues of a new medicine.

GIVE THEM

CEDRON BITTERS!

ONE TRIAL AND YOU WILL NEVER USE ANY OTHERS.

It is not necessary to publish a long list of diseases for which the CEDRON BITTERS are a specific. In all diseases of the

BOWELS, LIVER OR KIDNEYS

In all affections of

BRAIN, DEPENDING UPON DERANGEMENT OF

THE STOMACH OR BOWELS.

IN GOUT, RHEUMATISM, AND NEURALGIA,

And in

FEVER & AGUE

It is destined to supersede all other remedies. It not only cures these diseases, but it prevents them. A wise glass of the Bitters, taken an hour before each meal, will obviate the ill effects of the most unhealthy climate, and screen the person taking it against disease under the most trying exposure.

SOLD BY DRUGGISTS & GROCERS GENERALLY

DR. JOHN BULL,

Principal Office, Fifth street, Louisville, Ky.

SOLD WHOLESALE AND RETAIL BY

J. S. FRIZELL, AGENT,